

Eisenhower Set to Talk Today on Korea

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

President Eisenhower today is expected to confirm or deny Washington reports that his Administration is ready to resume truce negotiations at Panmunjom. The President will deliver a major foreign policy speech which will be carried on all major radio and television networks at 1 p.m. (EST) today.

Washington reports yesterday said the Administration has agreed to resume truce talks and has suggested Switzerland as the neutral country to assume jurisdiction over prisoners of war unwilling to return to their homelands.

These reports would seem to indicate the Administration has accepted part of the Korean-Chinese proposal for achieving an armistice in Korea. The Koreans and Chinese have insisted that there is no question of any prisoners being un-

133,463

WASHINGTON, April 15.—U. S. battle casualties now total 133,463, an increase of 496 over last week's report, the Pentagon announced today.

The new totals: 23,694 dead, 96,868 wounded, 9,149 missing, 2,358 captured, and 1,394 previously missing but returned to military control.

willing to return, and have based themselves firmly on the Geneva Convention, but have declared a willingness for prisoners not immediately repatriated to be sent to a neutral country, and the problem of their repatriation worked out after an armistice.

Announcement of the Administration's decision, which is expected to be implemented by a letter to the Koreans and Chinese from Gen. Mark Clark, U. S. Commander in the Pacific, coincided with reports that the sick and wounded prisoners being exchanged were nearing their destination.

An LST carrying Chinese POWs was the scene of a political demonstration by the prisoners as the boat reached Pusan. The prisoners gave U. S. officers a letter containing their demands, but the contents were not revealed.

Call County Rallies To Spur Sub Drive

Throughout New York, this week and next, Freedom of the Press Committees are holding rallies of Worker readers, mostly on county-wide scale, to step up The Worker circulation campaign and to help give direction to the drive for peace. Here is a list of the meetings.

• **BRONX**—tonight, 8 p.m., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Max Gordon; Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Boulevard.

• **HARLEM**—tomorrow (Friday) 8 p.m., Pettis Perry Perry and Max Gordon; 124 W. 124 St.

• **TRADE UNION COMMITTEE**—Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Salute to Steve Nelson, Nelson and George Blake Charney will speak; Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.

BROOKLYN—Tuesday, April 21, S. W. Gerson and Max Gordon; Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue.

MANHATTAN—Thursday, April 23, George Blake Charney and Abner W. Berry; Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Subscriptions received yesterday from Wisconsin, Montana, Minnesota and New Jersey brought totals in the national campaign—outside of New York State—to the 4,000 mark for The Worker, and to 1,350—or 90 percent of the goal of 1,500—for the Daily Worker.

The Worker total is just two-thirds of the target of 6,000 set for the nation, with the exception of New York State.

Campaigners in the various states intend to keep punching to get closer to their goals. There should be at least another 1,000 Worker subs and the 1,500 goal for the Daily Worker coming from the states outside of New York before we wind it up.

New Yorkers have garnered only some 5,500 Worker subs, or 42 percent of their goal of 13,000; and 810 for the Daily Worker, or 54 percent of their goal of 1,500. Meetings organized by the various local committees to spur the drive and to give impulse to the fight for peace among the Daily Worker readers, this week and next, should change the set-up.

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TWUers Picket City Hall For Pay Hike, No Layoff

By MICHAEL SINGER

Six thousand five hundred transport workers ringed City Hall plaza in a giant demonstration last night as the three-day budget hearings by the Board of Estimate came to a close. The pickets were joined later by an estimated 2,000 more workers from late shifts for a mass street

rally at which Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers Union president, Mathew Guinan, Local 100 president, and other transport leaders were scheduled to speak.

The pickets wore cards in their lapels and head-bands demanding a 25-cent pay hike, no lay-offs and no speedup. Placards called on the city to "stop gambling with our lives" and to reject "false transit economy."

For the third and final day of budget hearings at City Hall, Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate yesterday were faced with outraged New Yorkers who demanded they scrap their higher-fare, Transit Authority budget, and the alternative "ghost town" program with its threatened \$97 million service and job cuts.

The most vehement attacks came from speakers of the Americans for Democratic Action, American Labor Party, Liberal Party, Communist Party and Child Care Center parent groups, and rank and file citizens of all political views.

All insisted the Mayor stop playing "election year politics," end his conspiracy with Dewey, call off his soak-the-poor program and tackle financiers and big landlords, who stand to profit more than \$50,000,000 in the higher fare budget.

There was some speculation in City Hall the Mayor might resort



QUILL

to a new tactic in "getting off the hook" on his Transit Authority deal. It was said he intended by next Monday, deadline for appointment to the Authority, to name two Republicans, so as to lay blame on the Republican members for raising the fare.

The Authority would have five members, two appointed by the Mayor, two by the Governor, and a chairman named by the four.

But most speakers at the hearing demanded a complete rejection of the Authority program, and a sincere fight to wrest the necessary funds from the state at the special session in May or June.

Mrs. Charlotte Carr, of the Citizens' Committee on Children, declared: "I don't agree we should take the Transit Authority plan at all." She urged instead that the Board "tell our story to Albany again and again."

Mrs. Carr also challenged Boro presidents John Cashmore of

Met Life to Be Picketed Today

A mass picket line is scheduled to take place at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. main office at 1 Madison Ave., corner 23 St. today, from 3 to 6:30 p.m., it was announced by the Bronxwide Committee for Integrated Housing. The pickets will protest the attempt to evict the Decatur family from the company's Parchester development. The Decatur, a Negro family, faces eviction April 23.

Brooklyn and Robert F. Wagner of Manhattan to explain their silence on the elimination in the budget of district health representatives in Bedford-Stuyvesant and Central Harlem—"the two centers which need it more than any other place in the city."

She also flayed the cuts in the child day care program, pointing out the "cruelty" in the denial to home relief clients and children under 12 of \$86,000 in dental services.

Assemblyman Daniel M. Kelly, of Manhattan's 7th A.D., stated "Dewey knows the Authority if created, will raise the fare, and he hopes to make political capital of it."

If the city's tax suit against the Authority succeeded, he said, or if the Mayor carried out his pledge to put up a fight in Albany, "you'd see the Governor backtrack so fast our heads would swim." Kelly called the Governor a "political rogue."

George H. Hallett, Jr., secretary of the Citizens' Union, said he could see "no excuse" for cutting out day care centers, the health insurance plan or the threat to fire "thousands of doctors and nurses."

Hallett said the city could not "in good conscience surrender all planning and fare control" to an

agency with "unrestricted powers."

CHILD CARE

Teachers Union speakers and parents of children in the child care centers denounced the \$250,000 cut in the day care fund of the Welfare Dept., and recalled the Mayor's promise on April 8 that "the existing program will be maintained and there will be no reduction in the number of centers."

More than 2,500 children are even now on waiting lists, and the salaries of 1,200 teachers, secretaries, cooks and maintenance workers in the centers are "scandalously," low they charged.

Paul L. Ross, chairman of the ALP Committee on Municipal Affairs, presented a 36-page study of the Transit Authority.

APPEAL TO JOSEPH

Ross directed his appeal to Comptroller Lazarus Joseph to cast his three votes on the Board against the Authority, which with Council President Halley's three, and Wagner's two, would kill the gouge.

Ross proposed: proper assessments on big commercial and industrial property; revision of the Moore formula from \$6.75 to \$12 per capita; a stock transfer tax; \$64,000,000 in additional state aid (Continued on Page 6)

Escalator Scrapped In New Sperry Pact

After being a few hours on strike, 12,000 workers of Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, L.I., returned to work yesterday morning with a new contract ditching the escalator clause to which their wages were tied.

The 18 cents an hour these workers accumulated on the escalator while it was going upward was incorporated in their base pay, and another general four cents an hour was added. In the second year of the new two-year pact signed, they are to get an additional four cents an hour.

The pact was reached after 72

hours of continuous negotiations at the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and was brought to a mass meeting of strikers for ratification in St. Nicholas Arena Tuesday afternoon.

The walkout, postponed for 12 hours, began at noon Tuesday with the meeting scheduled two and a half hours later. After ratifying the pact the workers voted to return to work.

Judge Raps Jury and DA For Frameup Tactics and Religion Quiz of Unionists

—See Page 3

Free Discussion — With Tape Recorders

Special to the Daily Worker

Students in a California college are perfectly free to discuss the ideas of Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto — provided their words are recorded on a machine for later review by the Board of Trustees.

Some of the writings of Karl Marx will be discussed in a "Great Books" course, which instructors had worked out.

The college is Contra Costa Junior College at Martinez, Cal. Vice-chairman of the board, attorney George R. Gordon, and Secretary C. T. Butler, want to make sure, they said, that the students "were competent to understand why the Manifesto is being discussed."

The California model of "free discussion"—with mechanical

stoolpigeons taking down the student's opinions—recalls the recent revelation by Columbia School of Journalism's Dean Ackerman. Ackerman revealed that the FBI and the government's spy agency, Central Intelligence, were secretly putting students on trial behind their backs by recording and probing their views on all subjects. Even conversations in lunchrooms, parties, or classrooms were being recorded, it was revealed.

It is expected that when the Washington delegate to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, speaks of human freedoms and the dignity of the individual, he will boast at great length of the mechanical recording stoolpigeons which American students have the right to talk into for the FBI and the college trustees.

Latin American Unions Map Unity Drive for Peace

Special to the Daily Worker

GUATEMALA (Air Mail). — Labor unity for peace, against imperialism, for national independence was the central theme of the enthusiastic fourth Congress of the Latin American Confederation of Trade Unions (CTAL) which ended in Santiago, Chile, recently.

Victor Manuel Gutierrez, general secretary of the Guatemalan Confederation of Labor (CGTG), told your correspondent of the warm, well-nigh universal welcome extended the 225 delegates from 12 countries by the Chilean working people.

The Chilean workers, who achieved national unity in the CUTCh this February, flooded the congress with messages of solidarity. While the policy of the CUTCh itself is to avoid direct affiliation to any international organization during its formative period, CUTCh leaders played a major role in the CTAL's deliberations. Ten thousand workers crowded the Plaza Bulnes Sunday in a great send-off demonstration, addressed by Mexico's Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Henri Jourdain secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions and other outstanding personalities.

The drive for labor unity was highlighted in a report by Lazaro Pena, leader of the CTAL and of Cuba's working class. He warned that U. S. imperialist interests are seeking in every possible way to destroy the organized working class of Latin America, and to force all Latin Americans into the camp of aggression and war.

Within the labor movement, these divisive policies are expressed by the ORIT and ATLAS. Pena said, but the CTAL intends to fight for unity, from below, with workers who have fallen for this phony ideology. If it would serve the goal of unity for peace and national independence, he added, the CTAL would willingly dissolve, but this is not now the case. Instead the CTAL must be strengthened.

AIMS OF DRIVE

The purposes of trade union unity were further explained by Juan Vargas Puebla of the Chilean CUTCh: for the defense of democratic regimes; of labor and democratic rights; for industrial

ization of the Latin American nations now tied to the economic apron strings of the U. S.; for nationalization of natural resources (as in the case of Bolivia's tin mines); for free international trade and for agrarian reform (as in Guatemala and planned in Bolivia.)

Enthusiasm for land reform was voiced throughout the congress—and at the mass meeting Guatemala's delegates were greeted with ringing vivas when they spoke of their government's democratic program, of its refusal to be trapped into the Korean war, of the nation's new perspectives for economic independence. The congress angrily repudiated Spruille Braden's call for intervention against this democratic Central American land.

Stressing the importance of immediate land reform in their countries, the Venezuelans told how only 2,500,000 acres are cultivated out of a possible 225,000,000, while only 100,000 of the 600,000 peasants own land; the Paraguayans said only 750,000 acres are tilled out of a possible 100,000,000, while the "Point Four" program further impedes needed diversification of agriculture by tying the country to U. S. needs for cotton; the Chileans said only 1/27 of Chile's arable land is in cultivation; and in Brazil only two percent of the land is tilled while millions of peasants are landless.

MESSAGE TO BOLIVIA

The congress sent greetings to the workers and government of Bolivia, welcoming its projected agrarian reform which will benefit 80 percent of the rural population and its nationalization of the mines, and pledging to help the Bolivians survive the U. S. economic boycott intended to strangle them.

U. S. agents were generally blamed by Chilean leaders from right to left for a crude forgery which was intended to disrupt the congress and disorient Chile's working people. It purported to

be a letter from Chile's Communist Senator Salvador Ocampo and CUTCh leaders to Dioniso Encina, Mexican Communist leader, in which they allegedly referred to Lombardo (leader of Mexico's Partido Popular) as a Communist. The maneuver was a total flop.

U. S. interference was also suspected in the strange disappearance of a Peruvian delegate. A Venezuelan delegate told how the FBI had gone so far as to confiscate his documents.

Worse still, the Ecuadorian delegates never arrived. A new wave of repression had descended on that country as part of President Velasco Ibarra's effort to militarize the railways in the interests of U. S. war plans.

The congress protested the widespread arrest in Ecuador of trade union leaders — Miguel Angel Guzman, president of the Ecuadorian Federation of Labor (CTE); Primitivo Barreto, CTE organization secretary; Nelson Bravo, general secretary of the railroad union; Segundo Renos, general secretary of the Guayas CTE; Estuardo Marin, general secretary of the railroad union in the North and many other rail union leaders, including Raul

Huaman, Mario Machuca, Felix Cuevas, Galo Salazar and Gustavo Macias.

The congress also lodged forceful protests against the continued imprisonment of trade unionists in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, El Salvador, Argentina and Paraguay.



GERALD L. K. SMITH

Former Aide of G. L. K. Smith Is Stoolie Witness at Pittsburgh

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, April 15.—A former hireling of Gerald L. K. Smith, veteran Klansman and Silvershirt and notorious anti-Semite, is the government's latest witness in the frameup trial of Steve Nelson and his four Communist comrades.

The Klansman's former aide is William O'Dell Nowell, who has been fingering Communists for the Department of Justice since 1949.

"Were you ever associated with Gerald L. K. Smith?" asked Ralph Powe, Negro defense attorney.

"No," lied the FBI witness.

The lie was quickly exposed, however. In a short time Nowell was admitting to Powe that he had spoken on the same platform with Smith in Detroit, Pontiac, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Toledo and Cincinnati, and Scranton, Pa.

He was also on the payroll of the fascist chieftain for many months. Smith paid him \$10 a day for anti-Communist "research" work, the stool testified.

That was just after Smith had run for the presidency with the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

The witness dummed up as the examination continued.

Didn't he know that his boss, Gerald L. K. Smith, had said that Hitler had the solution for the Jewish problem? asked Powe.

The stooge said he didn't. Didn't he know that Smith was a rabid anti-Semite and white supremacist?

No, he didn't, lied the witness. He only knew Smith as an "anti-Communist," he asserted, although Smith always makes racism a central issue in his speeches.

Judge Rabe F. Marsh wouldn't let Powe ask Nowell about Smith's written attack on FEPC. Smith once said in his news letter that FEPC would let the government be flooded with Jews and Negroes. But the judge banned this question when he talked to Powe—in the presence of the court stenographer—out of hearing of the jury.

Nowell is a Negro. He says the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice gave him a regular job 14 days after he testified in the first Foley Square Smith Act trial in 1949. He works 18 days a month and gets about \$4,500 a year, in addition to "expert" fees of \$25 a day with \$9 a day expenses.

The shift from the fascist

fuehrer to the Department of Justice was an easy step for this mercenary to take. He is doing the same kind of work for both paymasters.

Nowell's testimony is only against Steve Nelson. And it is all ancient history. He admits he hasn't seen Nelson since November, 1932, when he allegedly knew him at a Moscow school.

Defense Attorneys Ralph Powe and Bertram Edises made him testify about the Communist Party in America, under cross-examination, however. And here he almost became a witness for the defense, although very reluctantly, it is true.

Nowell said he was working for the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit when he joined the Party in the 1920's. Conditions were bad.

And no one was attempting to organize the auto workers and better their conditions except the Communist Party and the Communist-led Auto Workers Union, admitted Nowell.

The Communists were the pioneer union builders.

"We distributed leaflets; we held meetings; we took up grievances," Nowell admitted to Powe.

"We issued slogans against the speedup and had a program to fight it."

"And the Communist Party was fighting against the segregation of the Negro people and Jim Crow?" asked Powe.

"Yes, there were street meetings, handbills and mass meetings," the spy had to admit. "And the International Labor Defense would defend victims."

"The union work was underground work, wasn't it?" asked Powe.

It had to be to escape detection by the management, the spy replied.

Nowell continues on the stand tomorrow.

Lippmann Hits Dulles Plan as War Move

The first note of reality in any paper but the Daily Worker on John Foster Dulles' "proposal" that the final boundary line of North Korea be moved 90 miles northward occurred in yesterday's Herald Tribune, where Walter Lippmann wrote:

"In these crazy times amidst which we live this has actually been called appeasement. Yet

what Mr. Dulles was asking of the North Korean enemy was nothing less than the unconditional surrender and cession of his capital city. Nobody in the world, least of all in Korea, is going to rely over the long years confidently in our leadership if we let the public discussion of such grave questions sink to such depths of insanity that a demand

for unconditional surrender is described as appeasement."

The Dulles proposal was planted in last Thursday's papers. It has been treated solemnly in all papers as either a reasonable proposition for settlement, or "appeasement." Only this paper, last Friday, characterized it as "an incredible plan which could serve the purpose of blocking

any eventual permanent peace in Korea and the Far East. . . . If taken seriously by anyone but the Pentagon, which is hardly likely, this generous 'willingness' to settle things in Korea would ask the North Koreans to give up their capital city of Pyongyang, their largest port in Wonsan. . . . and major industrial, hydroelectric facilities and tungsten deposits."

Judge Raps Jury and DA for Frameup Tactics, Religion Quiz of Unionists

By GEORGE MORRIS

The illegal practice of using grand juries to trump up fake charges for union-busting and witchhunting purposes was dealt a shattering blow in a lengthy opinion issued by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld, made public yesterday. Judge Weinfeld ordered expunged from the court record a "presentment" issued last October by the New York grand jury that has for more than a year been harassing unions and fishing for indictments based on the Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit.

Carey Assails Lucas Effort to Weaken Pacts

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Lucas amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, outlawing industry-wide bargaining by trade unions, was attacked today in testimony before the House Labor and Education Committee by James B. Carey, president of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The proposal of Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D-Tex.), Carey told the Congressmen, "is far more deadly than it appears on the surface." He reminded the committee that Lucas had stated one of the purposes of the amendment was to place restraints on pattern bargaining—that is, to bar unions in a far-flung industry from bargaining for wage increases secured in earlier negotiations by another union.

Carey pointed out that "after one union in an industry happened to obtain a wage settlement of a given amount, any other union in the same industry seeking the same amount could (under provisions of the Lucas Bill) be accused of engaging in concerted activities, or collusion, or conspiracy with the union which first obtained the increase."

Carey wrapped up part of his testimony with a barrage of red-baiting. He boasted that his union was set up in 1949 by splitting the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He said he led this "splitting" movement "in order to oust Communists from control."

Robert A. Watts, vice-president of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., appeared before the House Committee yesterday. He urged retention of the Taft-Hartley strike-breaking injunction procedures in so-called national emergencies and suggested an amendment to facilitate expulsion of "Communists and subversives from all aircraft installations."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7864.



CHARNEY

Communist Tells Regents Hearing Of His Struggles

The three Board of Regents members sitting in judgment on the Communist Party under the Feinberg law aimed at teachers, were taken yesterday, step by step, over the grounds of one Communist's struggles on behalf of the American people. George Blake Charney, the witness, told the Regents hearing that all these were public struggles—from the struggle against passage of the nation's first teacher oath bill, in Massachusetts, to his work with the Better Schools Committee of Harlem, and that he participated openly in them in the name of the Communist Party—although he now faces a two-year prison term for "conspiracy" under the Smith act.

Questioned by John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party, the 37-year-old organizer, told of numerous party struggles to win gains for workers in which he played a part—in 1933 and 1934 for unemployment insurance, later in a marble strike in five Vermont towns, the fight for jobs for Negroes in Harlem, and the waterfront struggles of New York.

The board committee members (Continued on Page 6)

The judge also disclosed that union leaders brought before the grand jury were subject to an inquisition on their religious views and even threatened with contempt when they refused to answer those questions. The judge rapped that practice, too as "entirely out of order."

This grand jury, made up almost entirely of business executives, worked under the direction of former District Attorney Myles Lane and assistant U. S. Attorney Roy Cohn, now chief investigator for the McCarthy Committee.

Although aware that a presentment is only a grand jury's opinion but has no force of law or indictment, the NLRB and the Department of Justice sought to use it as though it was, Judge Weinfeld observed. He noted that the names of 13 union officials the grand jury thought might have signed false affidavits were deliberately "leaked," to be described in the press as people under an indictment for perjury.

The failure of the government to follow with an indictment, and its frank admission that under T-H there is no ground for an indictment, was also used as a basis for the Coldwater-Rhodes Bill—the most vicious union-busting measure ever designed—now before Congress.

"The public ought to be secure in the knowledge that one of its representative institutions does not exceed its powers and does not accuse without evidence sufficient to warrant indictment," said Judge Weinfeld as he ordered the grand jury's unsubstantiated charges expunged from the record.

The unions attacked in the indictment were the American Communications Association; United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; International Fur and Leather Workers and Distributive, Processing and Allied Workers. The Weinfeld opinion came on action taken by the ACA and UE.

"The charge is made, and remains undenied, that the information was furnished to the press by the foreman of the Grand Jury and the U. S. Attorney for this district," said Judge Weinfeld, noting the claim of the District Attorney that such action was "unauthorized."

"I am persuaded that the 13 names were deliberately leaked, whether 'officially' or 'unofficially' to the newspapers with the intent

that they were to be included in the news reports of the 'presentment,'" continued Judge Weinfeld.

The judge pointed out that the 13 were accused of filing false affidavits, and that such an accusation "from a quasi-official body" carries a "greater weight than a similar charge from a private person."

But the form in which this accusation was made deprived the 13 of a right to defend themselves and have "their day in court"—their absolute right had the grand jury returned an indictment.

"What greater interest can an individual have than to protect his name and defend himself against

accusations of crime?" asked the judge.

The judge noted that the presentment pictured to the public as an indictment was "imperiling the union's status." He continued:

"Moreover rival unions have used the 'presentment' in elections in which petitioner unions were candidates for collective bargaining representative to cast doubt upon their continuing capacity to be eligible for certification. In one instance an employer, relying upon the 'presentment' asked the NLRB to strike one of the unions named therein from the ballot. Little distinction exists in the public mind as to the difference between a (Continued on Page 6)

Ambassador and Historian Will Speak at Warsaw Memorial

Ambassador Jozef Winiewicz of Poland and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro historian and fighter for peace, will head speakers at a rally to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, in Manhattan Center at 1:30 p.m., Sunday.

Other speakers will be Albert E. Kahn, author; Ray Lev, pianist; Rubin Saltzman and Kalman Friedman, secretary, American Council of Warsaw Jews.

A pageant under the direction of Morris Carnovsky will feature the Jewish People's Choruses, dances by Lillian Shapero and her group; the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, and the Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus.

Chairing the meeting will be Simon Federman, president, American Federation for Polish Jews.

Realtors Sue to Ban May Day Parade

Failing in their attempt to obtain from Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan a rehearing on the granting of a permit for a May Day parade, realty and business groups yesterday sought an injunction to stop it.

The George Kern Realty Corp., 350 W. 38 St., the Jankar Realty Corp., and West Side Assn. of Commerce, Inc., were joined in their efforts to halt the historic

May Day parade by the Catholic War Veterans of the United States, Inc., and the Social Democratic Federation, represented by August Claessens, national chairman.

Papers were served on Police Commissioner Monaghan and the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day to show cause why an injunction should not be issued, returnable at 10 a.m. Tuesday. A permit for the parade to be held on Eighth Ave. Friday, May 1, was granted by the commissioner Monday.

Leon Straus, chairman of the United Labor and People's May Day Committee, said he was "shocked" at the attempt to halt the parade, "which has been held uninterrupted for the last 50 years."

"We naturally shall oppose this disgraceful attempt of the petitioners. We are confident that these efforts will fail and the parade will take place as scheduled."

158,848,000

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The United States population was 158,848,000 on March 1, the Commerce Department estimated today.

This is a gain of 191,000 for February and 2,651,000 since March 1, 1952.

Big Business Hails Gifts from GOP Gov't; More Scientists Rap Firing of Dr. Astin

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Key Republican figures here today hailed the President's latest move to hand over to private interests enterprises built at taxpayers' expense. In typical Big Business language, they called Eisenhower's proposal to sell the government's synthetic rubber plants to private companies a step toward "denationalization."

Eisenhower made his announcement Tuesday from Augusta, Ga., where he was playing golf. Involved are 29 plants built at an original cost of \$550,000,000 and capable of producing 808,500 long tons annually. They were begun during World War II because of the failure of the big rubber companies to undertake synthetic rubber production after natural rubber was cut off by Japan.

Officials here said the President's announcement was in line with his campaign pledge to bar government competition with private industry. In this category are government power projects.

The announcement on rubber was also seen as in line with moves to hand over off-shore oil resources and atomic power installations to private interests.

Congress leaders said new legislation would be required to permit the sale of the synthetic rubber plants.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Philosophical Society of Washington today protested the firing of Dr. Allen V. Astin as director of the Bureau of Standards by Commerce secretary Sinclair Weeks, in a telegram to President Eisenhower.

Officially here said the President's announcement was in line with his campaign pledge to bar government competition with private industry. In this category are government power projects.

The Bureau of Standards had sometime ago failed to give the green light to a new product AD-X2, manufactured by James M. Ritchie of Oakland, Cal., and plugged as an additive to prolong the life of storage batteries.

Yesterday, acting Bureau Director Brode revealed that 24 Senators, exerted "terrific" pressure to get the product approved. Weeks, in firing Astin, said, Astin lacked a "business point of view" and waved away charges of fraud by asserting that there could be none since the company had "no intention" to defraud.

Astin, despite pressure by the Senators and by Weeks, had asked

for an investigation of the Bureau's results on AD-X2 by the Visiting Committee of the Bureau, consisting of five noted scientists, or by the National Academy of Sciences. Weeks had brushed this aside.

Testing of AD-X2 was originally turned over to the Bureau by the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC acted on a complaint from the New York City Better Business Bureau which reported that a series of tests failed to bear out the claim that AD-X2 had any appreciable effect in lengthening the life of batteries.

The Senate Small Business Committee, which is now controlled by Big Business Republicans, originally scheduled hearings on the Astin ouster for next month. As a result of the growing protests, however, hearings have now been scheduled for next week.

The Re-Education of a Capitalist in New China

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

THE STORY HAS already been told in a previous dispatch of how small private businessmen get along under the Chinese Communist-led regime. When you go further into details of how rising demand and rising production operates both for the national capitalist and for the workers, you get some very interesting conclusions. The average wage in the flour mill of Sun Foo-ling, mentioned in the previous article, is now 760,000 yuan a month, which is the national average for industrial workers. This same wage used to be paid for the 12 hour day now goes for the eight hour day, while prices have fallen.

More than seven million yuan have been distributed in bonuses for high productivity. The company pays 50 percent of a worker's salary when he's ill and full salary for those with more than eight years seniority. All medical expenses are paid and soon up to half the medical expenses of families will be paid. And Sun Foo-ling said proudly that he had established an educational fund for the workers' children "because I thought I ought to be progressive too."

The workers, who are unionized of course, put in a six-day week, and get 14 paid holidays per year. Model workers—those with special achievements, of whom there is one in this plant—gets a three-week summer vacation paid by the government.

When we asked about taxes, Sun Foo-ling was not at all reticent, nor did he grumble. There is a corporation profits tax in China, ranging from 5 to 30 percent, beginning on the 30 million yuan bracket.

Since his plant is making more than a billion yuan a month in

profit, he's in the top bracket, but this had recently been reduced to 27 percent because he's also producing in the category of essential goods. (In the machine tool industries, the tax reduction goes up to 30 percent to encourage investment). There is a very small tax on land, and no tax on buildings in the first three years to encourage more building plant expansion.

SUN FOO-LING says his present rate of profit per machine is higher than ever in his career. Ninety percent of his business is now on government contracts which he prefers, since it cuts out the need to bid for grain on the open market, and cuts out middlemen. He is making more money than he knows what to do with, and there is no restriction at all on the use of his profit, after taxes. He has thought of building another mill alongside his present one, but may construct one outside the city instead.

He himself feels he's learned something: a new attitude toward labor and toward the Communists. In fact, his whole family of sisters and brothers, all thinking the way he used to, have also changed. He took part in last year's Wu Fan campaign: he admitted that "we placed our interests above those of the country. On our government orders, we supplied flour that was substandard in color, not fully purified, we collected our full payment nonetheless."

What happened? After the Wu Fan discussions, in which he himself studied every day for a full month, along with all the workers, he realized, says Sun Foo-ling that "the interests of the individual must come after the interests of the country. Only when the interest of the country develops can the in-

dividual develop. So we paid back the money which we had gained in cheating the government." There was no prosecution for this misdemeanor. And it isn't being repeated.

He's now on much better terms with the workers; his own word is no longer arbitrary law, and he listens to their suggestions. And he feels he's taking part in ruling as well as building up China, for he's now a member of one of the democratic parties and is vice secretary general of the Peking municipal council. His wife too is active and there are four or five others like himself in the Peking's leading bodies.

About the future He sees a long-range prospect for himself, and when Socialism comes, he'll not oppose it. In former times, he says, when I got sick, everything stopped and bills piled up. When China enters the stage of Socialism, there will be a job for me and the vice-president as managers. Our children's position will be secure, the government will take care of our needs in our old age.



"We've got to speed things up in this department."

Clerks Clocked Wherever They Go

Postal clerks in Chicago have found that speedup has penetrated some of the most unexpected places.

They charged this week that they were being spied on when they go to the washroom and a record made of how long it takes them to go.

The AFL Chicago Post Office Clerks have, in fact, asked for a congressional investigation of the practice of clocking their washroom time.

George J. Wachowski, president of the union, disclosed that in answer to his protest, the Post Office department replied that this new practice is an "experiment."

Father Rice Praises Labor Spy

PITTSBURGH.—Father Charles Rice, leader of the local Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in his column in the Pittsburgh Catholic April 2, praises Joseph Mazzei, FBI undercover agent. Mazzei testified here against Steve Nelson and four other Communist Party leaders on trial for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

Rice claims that he had known for some time of Mazzei's dual role (that of pretending to be a

loyal Communist Party member while being paid by the FBI for manufacturing "evidence" against its leaders).

"The town is in for some surprises," Rice chuckles "if Mazzei makes himself available for double-checking secret Communists the way Matt Cvetic has."

Cvetic, an FBI agent since 1943, has admitted spying on workers and reporting union activities to the FBI.

Bank Admits Low-Pay Americans Are Slaves

By Labor Research Association

WHILE the Voice of America rants on about "freedom," and the cold war clique keeps up its din about an alleged "free world" as against a mythical "socialist slavery," it seems, from the advertisements, that a lot of us in the U. S. A. are nothing but slaves after all.

At least the N. Y. Times has been running an advertisement of the Ninth Federal Savings and Loan Association of 1457 Broadway which poses the question bluntly: "Are You a Slave in This Free Land?"

It asks: "If an emergency should arise today—or tomorrow—would you have sufficient cash to pay the inevitable bills? If the answer is 'No,' you're as much of a slave as anyone who ever lived in ancient Egypt!"

FIGURES on savings by the American people unfortunately would make quite a few of us slaves by this generous definition.

At the beginning of 1952 nearly a third (31 percent) of the 53 million consumer spending units in the U. S. owned no liquid savings at all. That is, about 16 million families had nothing in savings accounts, savings bonds, postal savings or any other form of liquid holdings.

Another six million families held only between \$1 and \$199 in such liquid savings.

And for the whole 53 million consumer "spending units" the average (median) liquid saving holdings at the beginning of 1952 was about \$470.

So, on the average per capita basis, we're just a little over a couple hundred bucks short of slavery. And a lot of us, of course, are slaves already.

All these figures are from the annual surveys of "consumer finances" made for the Federal Reserve Board, and they are generally considered quite conservative as they tend to minimize the income and savings of the upper income groups and ex-

aggerate those of lower income groups.

INTERESTING details on this "dis-saving" of the people were put into the record of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee recently by Russ Nixon of the United Electrical Workers. He pointed out that in the last year for which the fuller data are available "the bulk of the working population comprising 60 percent of all spending units, got 32 percent of total money income and dissaved an amount equal to 52 percent of the total net saving."

The government survey showed also that the spending units "headed by managerial, self-employed, professional and semi-professional persons comprised 19 percent of the population and did 66 percent of the net saving."

At the same time the spending units headed by workers, comprising 81 percent of the popu-

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'

The Werewolves Undergo a State Department Resurrection

By a Special Correspondent

DURING THE CLOSING days of the war in 1945, dihard Nazi leaders organized "werewolf" detachments for underground warfare behind the Allied lines. Little more than seven years later, on Oct. 8, 1952, the Social Democratic Prime Minister of the West German state of Hesse, Georg August Zinn, revealed that the werewolves had been resurrected under American direction and with American money and were planning the murder of leading Communists and Social Democrats, including cabinet ministers and mayors.

Here was proof of Project X in operation, and it was proof of a highly significant order.

1. American responsibility for the murder gang, the Technical Service of the Bund Deutscher Jugend, neo-Nazi youth organization, was clearly established. In addition to the confession by one of the main Nazi plotters that carbon copies of the liquidation lists were supplied to the American officer in charge, there is the admission of the U. S. High Commissioner's office that it had known of the financing and training of German "partisans" for about two years.

Further, it was brought out that the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution had discussions with Erhard Peters, chief of the Technical Service, and other BDJ leaders on the question of combatting left-wing movements. This office was established in 1950 as the political police of the Bonn Republic and has all the earmarks of a successor to the Gestapo.

Its head, Dr. Otto John, was a Wehrmacht intelligence officer in Lisbon during the war, and his main henchmen are likewise old under-cover operatives. It can be taken for certain that this outfit closely collaborates with American intelligence service.

BDJ leader Paul Lueth brazenly proclaimed the gang's Wall Street inspiration and Nazi aim at a meeting in Frankfurt in December, 1950:

"They are false Christians who say that Christians must not kill. . . . We'll reconquer Breslau and Koenigsberg. . . . We are against any kind of planned economy. . . . Denazification was the biggest crime and swindle against the German people. The U. S. is our guarantee of victory; the Americans are the Romans of our country. We don't want to haggle over defense like Schumacher, late chairman of the Social Democratic Party; for we are receiving the unreserved support

of the U.S.A. and we shall go on fighting to vindicate the honor of the Waffen-SS."

2. THE SCENE of the plot was laid west of the Elbe, and the Social Democrats scheduled for liquidation outnumbered the Communists better than ten to one. Among those to be bumped off were even the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen who are only pronounced anti-Communists but also heartily in favor of West German remilitarization. Under pretext of anti-Soviet war preparations a general political "clean-up" was being planned.

3. U. S. authorities covered up an actual murder by the gang and protected its leaders after the group was uncovered by German police. According to Der Spiegel, the Time-like West German news magazine, a former officer who took part in the "partisan" training school of the Technical Service, was killed by his comrades who claimed he believed in East-West understanding.

A member of parliament of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's party who learned of this was told by the Bonn political police that the facts of the case were true but that further investigation had been suspended on American orders.

Other deputies who had heard of the murder expressed their fear that the "partisans" would turn in the first place against any German public figures they disliked. The U. S. High Commissioner's office replied to such representations that it did not approve of the organization of the murder gang but that this was a scheme of the Pentagon against which nothing could be done.

After the Hessen police began action against the gang, Peters, a former Hitler youth leader, was lodged in a U. S. occupation building, from which German authorities were barred. Those of the ringleaders arrested were soon released at the instance of U. S. officials on the ground that the outfit was established on orders of the occupation and did not fall under German jurisdiction.

For the same reason, U. S. authorities obstructed the investigation of the establishment of arms depot in Bavaria. The Bavarian interior minister declared on Oct. 17, 1952, that he was on the track of a rightist underground organization which "had contact with the Americans."

THESE DISCLOSURES show up the sum and substance of Project X. In Germany it has fostered what the Swiss newspaper Die Tat called a "political underworld" which is based on the vast system of mercenary military formations and spy centres organized by U. S. authorities, providing a fertile field for Nazi operations.

U. S. officials "employ Pinkerton methods," the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung wrote, and use German youth "for their own aims; these Americans corrupt German youth who are needed for the reconstruction of Germany." And the same situation could be reported from every other country where U. S. undercover operatives are allowed free run.

Daily Worker

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THE WAR CAN BE ENDED

SINCE THEY were unable to understand in the first place why our boys should continue to fight and die in Korea with the door to peace wide open, the American people will certainly greet the news from Washington that Gen. Mark Clark has been authorized to reopen the truce talks.

Ever since Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on March 30 offered a quick settlement of the last remaining issue, the disposition of the prisoners of war, an enormous wave of relief and hope has been sweeping irresistibly across our land from coast to coast. It has expressed itself in a rising demand to get the whole war over and done with in the spirit of the successful sick and wounded exchange. Not even those in the seats of power who profit from the continuation of the useless war could fly in the face of this new hope, this new temper for peace.

It is a tragic and shameful fact that for more than two weeks since the last issue was removed and peace made possible on terms our own representatives had already agreed on, American mothers still had to learn that their sons were killed or injured. All sorts of rear guard snags have been thrown in the way of bringing the war to a swift conclusion, including a planted provocation by Secretary of State Dulles calling for ultimate surrender of 90 miles of its territory by North Korea, a fantastic demand coming, as James Reston said in the New York Times "at an extremely delicate moment . . . just when the United Nations Command was trying to free the prisoners and arrange for a truce."

As negotiations resume, the people therefore must insist that no new "issues" be created . . . whether it be the question of the Viet Nameese people's fight for freedom against French imperialism or anything else the State Department may suddenly dream up as an obstacle. The people want the new truce talks to concern themselves with one thing and one thing only—the quick ending of the Korean war on the basis of the terms already agreed on.

The Panmunjom talks, as the Chinese and Koreans reminded the world, were unilaterally broken off by the "UN" forces last October, or there could have been peace long ago. A State Department official has complained about the Chinese getting credit for launching the peace initiative. As the Springfield (Mass.) Union said editorially, "It's a good sign, anyway, when we start fighting over who started to move to end the fighting."

The Korean war isn't over yet, but **IT CAN BE ENDED SOON** and the peace nailed down if there is no complacency, or let up. This new spirit of 1953 is the heart and soul of the great May Day demonstration in New York just 15 days from today. The slogans of this American-inspiring day merge with the immediate moment as perhaps never before. This will be a historic May Day indeed, with the tread of the marching thousands of men, women and children helping to sound the end of the most unpopular war in our country's history.

MORE FRAMEUP PROOF

WHEREVER YOU TOUCH the Rosenberg case, you find the mechanics of a frame-up.

The latest revelation is around the "Soviet gift" of an "expensive console table with microfilm compartments" which the prosecution made much of to create the fake atmosphere of espionage and conspiracy.

It is now shown by an affidavit signed by an R. H. Macy employee that this console table was nothing but a cheap \$21 model bought by the Rosenbergs from the New York department store when they said they did. The prosecution was careful not to bring this piece of "evidence" into court.

Two seized Vienna ex-GIs seem to have been given this "Rosenberg treatment." One of them, in Washington, suddenly pleaded guilty after stating his innocence of charges of espionage. But his sentence was delayed until he would testify against the other. The same blackmail trick pulled in the Rosenberg case where the cowed and lying Greenglass was not sentenced—until he had done his work for the prosecution, when he got off with a relatively light sentence.

With the Department of Justice not daring to deny the defense charges of perjury and deceit but only claiming that these charges were not timed properly, the national fight for clemency and a new trial becomes more needed than ever. The Supreme Court is expected to act on the case April 27. Decent Americans should tell President Eisenhower to commute the death penalty, and the Supreme Court judges should be asked in "friend of the court" briefs by individuals and groups to grant a new trial. And everybody should get ready to go to the Randall's Island clemency rally, April 28.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Visitors from New Jersey

LAST FRIDAY NIGHT Petis Perry and I had a heartening experience—we met with 50 New Jersey friends who have the right to travel and were determined not to be deprived of our society just because we can't take the Hudson Tube and travel for half an hour to the West Shore of the Hudson River. So in spite of pouring rain they came by bus and car to New York City.

I was personally delighted to meet with people from the Garden State, which was identified with my youth in the great struggle of the silk workers in 1913 in Paterson, N. J. In those days I was called an "outside agitator" and was most unwelcome to the N. J. capitalist class. Thirteen years later I returned to another textile strike in Passaic, N. J.

Between times and since were many visits to Camden, Trenton, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, Jersey City and other places.

I like New Jersey. It is a state of heavy and light industry of farming areas—with a predominately working-class population. I have spoken in small halls, in workers' homes, on farms—and I miss my trips there very much. A little of each of these areas came to me in friends I met last Friday.

THEY TOLD US of many things that are happening across the river—that the State CIO is planning a Civil Rights Conference; that 100,000 leaflets on the Rosenbergs have been distributed in the state; that a conference against the Walter-McCarran law will be held in Newark this week, with many conservative organizations participating.

One told of some of his experiences while he was raising funds for the Daily Worker. A worker in the shop was speaking regretfully of the folding up of the "Compass." Our friend said to him, "Well, we've still got the Daily Worker." The worker admitted he hadn't seen it lately but used to read it in the 30's. Our friend became

bolder. He said, "Well, let me tell you the Daily Worker might fold too. We're collecting money to make up its deficit."

The shop worker became quite excited. He said, "Oh! That couldn't happen" and spoke of his attachment to the paper in the struggles of the unemployed and the organization of the CIO. He asked if \$100 would be alright. Our friend told him, "Yes," but was frankly dubious if he really meant it, until the next morning he brought in two \$50 bills.

The moral our N. J. friends drew from this episode was, "We must reach all those people we have rubbed shoulders with for many years. We must make our sub drive and fund drive a mass drive. Workers are willing and anxious to express solidarity with our paper. Give them a chance!"

They told how on one route 18 new readers have been added. One worker told how he took an impromptu poll on McCarthyism. His landlady, who is a teacher, and a worker in heavy industry both agreed that it is a menace to the American people. The worker wanted to do something about it. He was burning for information, as to how he could become a force against this threat of fascism. It is a common experience. A new fight back spirit is on the increase.

NEW JERSEY has planned its Fund Drive differently from former years. They decided they will not just go back to the old reliables who annually give a lump sum. They will appeal to all friendly workers no matter how small the response, the plain people who do not write checks but reach into a pay envelope. They feel that the political significance of a fund appeal, for the press, for the defense of the Communist Party, for peace, is to reach out to all the people they know and work among their shopmates, trade union brothers and sisters, neighbors and friends. Their slogan is, "We've done it before. We can do it wider and better this year!"

This year there are two Communist candidates in New Jersey.

One is Charles Nusser of Newark, who received over 5,000 votes in the last election. He is running for State Assembly. The other is Bert Salwen who is running also for State Assembly in the Trenton area. He got 1,800 votes last year. They both expect larger votes now.

The consensus is that there is a real change taking place in the political atmosphere. Workers are ready and eager to talk about what to do about it.

Our synthetic visit to New Jersey "was like a deep breath of good fresh air." We hope for more of them. Our New Jersey friends pledged they will continue to demand our right to travel and their right to hear us. We'll get there yet!

STEVE NELSON'S MOTIONS UP IN MAY. ACT NOW

The motions to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court for setting aside the excessively brutal sentence of 20 years for Steve Nelson, will be argued in the middle of May at Harrisburg, Pa. All over this country and throughout the world this terrible sentence has aroused deep indignation and horror at the lengths to which American reaction will go.

The sentence of 20 years was not all. A fine of \$10,000 and costs of \$13,000 were added to further lengthen his sentence.

Steve Nelson, Jim Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Bill Albertson and Irving Weissman are now on trial, in Pittsburgh under the Smith Act—a double jeopardy it would be called in any other kind of a case, because Nelson has already been sentenced for exactly the same charge in a state case. He was unable to get counsel at that time and, although weak and ill from a near fatal accident, was compelled to defend himself.

Steve Nelson personifies all victims of political persecution in the U. S. today. A fight for him is a fight for all of us.

I urge all our readers to participate vigorously in the Free Steve Nelson campaign, organized right now by the Civil Rights Congress. Help guarantee that thousands address the Governor of Pennsylvania on behalf of Steve Nelson. Reverse the 20-year sentence—should be the direct demand made to the State of Pennsylvania. What reaction has done to Steve, valiant son of the American working class, they would like to do to all who fight for peace and democracy. Let the voice of the people be heard. Write to Gov. John S. Fine, Harrisburg, Pa. Do it now.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)
and increases in the state corporation, inheritance, and unincorporated business tax.

Simon W. Gerson, State CP spokesman said he joined "with all in these great hearings" who demand the rejection of the Transit Authority and its "built-in fare boost gimmick."

Gerson said that "equally unacceptable" was the Mayor's "ghost-town" alternative budget. He noted that the Mayor—battered and under pressure of the sharpest popular criticism—is now talking of a fight at Albany. But the people, he said, are really going to fight, both at the Board of Estimate, in Albany and in every assembly district of the city.

The Communist leader said that the Mayor's budget arithmetic "is good—it's his politics that are bad."

The citizens are now learning, said Gerson, that while the budget includes fare boosts, layoffs of city employees, extension of the 3 percent sales tax and other burdens, it sets aside \$293,500,000 for debt service.

"Virtually everybody is being asked to sacrifice except the bankers, whose control over the city is becoming increasingly manifest," Gerson declared.

5-POINT PROGRAM

He proposed a five-point program, which would reject the Transit Authority; re-draft the budget to reflect the people's needs; have the Board of Estimate "organize a vast non-partisan movement" against the Dewey administration for a special session, allied with organized labor; amend the city charter to reopen the tax assessment rolls, and increase assessments on big business property.

"By mass struggle and not by arithmetical struggling will the death grip of the big banks over New York City be unloosened," he said.

He concluded that the possibility of a Korean truce and the ending of the cold war make it more difficult for politicians to deceive the people with "phony excuses about so-called 'defense necessities'."

On the other side were Harold Riegelman of the Citizens' Budget Commission, who suggested an \$80,000,000 slash in services; Councilman Aloysius Michael,

Queens Democrat, who asked a city income tax on out-of-towners who work here, and May Andrea Healy of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, who offered a lottery and off-track betting tax as the "solution."

The budget must be adopted by the Board not later than April 27, and City Council has until May 21 to act on it. The Council may reduce or omit any item, but it has no power to add anything.

Charney

(Continued from Page 3)
listened closely as Charney replied to Abt's question, "Why did you and your associates in the New York County organization of the Communist Party make the waterfront your concentration?"

Charney, who had testified that after his return from overseas Army combat he was elected New York County CP chairman, said that the most important reason was that the waterfront workers of New York were more exploited than those of any industry in the country.

FOUGHT GANGSTERS

"The victimization of the longshoremen in kickbacks and other racketeering practices was brought out only in part in the recent crime hearings," he said. "We Communists have been fighting for years against the gangsterism and racketeering."

Directing his level gaze at the three men who peered down at him, Charney then said: "The curious thing about it is that while honest, progressive unionists have been screened off the docks, while Harry Bridges, on the West Coast where there is no racket, no shape-up, has been persecuted for 10 years, Joe Ryan, the gangster Anastasia and Two-Gun Bowers were tolerated here."

"If Ryan has been brought to book—and we welcome it—it is only because conditions became so flagrant, and because certain people want to make political capital in an election year."

The party's program was for a rotary hiring system, against rackets, for establishment of a democratic union and against Negro discrimination, said Charney, declaring that of 5,000 Negro longshoremen working here during the war "all have been driven off but 200, and the union leadership took a part in driving them off." Of the 30,000 longshoremen in the port no more than one-third have had anything like regular work since the war, he said.

When Charney was asked by Abt the meaning of the CP's use of the word "concentration," he replied:

"Concentration" means simply to seek to strengthen the party's ties with the workers. Anyone who finds anything sinister in a working class party going to the workers, either has the mind of a stoolpigeon or interests which made a stoolpigeon acceptable, or is hopelessly confused."

Charney described how in 1936 during the "great Roosevelt-Landon campaign," he spoke on campuses in New England presenting the Communist Party's platform and in behalf of Communist candidates. He spoke at Dartmouth, Radcliffe, Harvard, Phillips Andover Academy, and at forums in

churches in Connecticut and in Boston.

Again and again he was asked by Abt, after naming a committee he worked with, "And whom did you represent on the committee?" And his reply was, "I represented the Communist Party."

He said he officially worked as a Communist in New England and then Harlem with:

The New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, the Coordinating Committee for Employment (to win jobs for Negroes in Harlem), the Better Schools Committee of Harlem, and a broad movement to elect Negroes from Harlem, which resulted in the election of Rev. Clayton Powell to Congress.

Charney testified that he joined the Army March 7, 1942, serving until August, 1945, he was in the Pacific theater, in New Guinea and the Philippines and won various awards, including the bronze star for meritorious service and commendations of three generals for an article he wrote on a supply crisis, which was published throughout the Philippines.

Judge Raps Jury and DA

(Continued from Page 3)

"presentment" or "report" and an "indictment," and evidence has been submitted on this motion that a number of those who opposed the unions have assumed that an indictment had been returned."

The judge apparently referred to the case of American Cable & Radio Co. that sought to disqualify ACA for an election among its employees soon due.

The judge said he considered it his duty to act to defend "those who are under investigation from irreparable damage if no indictment is found." He went on:

"The sworn duty of the grand jury, if it found that the federal conspiracy of perjury laws had been violated, was to indict—and not to issue statements if the evidence was insufficient to return an indictment. The jurors were without power publicly to censure those who had been under investigation but whose acts did not warrant finding a true bill. In issuing the report based on evidence taken before them as an official body, they offended the rule of secrecy and the sanctity of their oaths."

Similarly with respect to the 13 union officials whose names were "leaked" to the public, the judge said, "I don't believe that it is within the power of a grand jury to make accusations against individuals falling short of indictment."

The judge also rapped the practice of implying "guilt" of witnesses if they plead self-incrimination.

"But what the grand jury had done here is broadly to accuse the petitioners and others of false swearing, lacking enough evidence to indict, it has drawn and publicized inferences of guilt and from the assertions by them of their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination."

The practice of the grand jury and Lane's office "might well prejudice a prospective defendant's right to a fair trial," continued the Weinfeld opinion, noting that the government itself said the 13 were still under investigation and the "presentment" they made public was obviously prejudicial.

Turning to the religious issue, the judge said:

"The minutes disclose that government witnesses, including one of the petitioners herein, were questioned as to their religious beliefs. The scope of the inquiry extended to the witnesses' view on belief in a Supreme Being, baptism, their particular religious faith, the length of adherence to it, atheism and agnosticism."

"When one witness protested that the inquiry infringed upon his right of conscience, the possibility of contempt proceedings was suggested."

Judge Weinfeld refers to the questioning of Joseph Selly, president of the ACA. When Selly

The Blue-Blooded Bloodhounds

The grand jury of 23, which handed down its phony "presentment" against four progressive unions and was scrapped by Judge Weinfeld, was made up almost entirely of well-to-do "blue-ribboners." Investigating that jury last December, ACA News, organ of the American Communications, found the following:

Robert M. Gilham, the foreman, is with Cunningham & Walsh (an advertising firm) which represents 29 of the country's largest corporations, among them AT&T and Western Electric.

Other members are listed as: John W. Reynolds, assistant personnel manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance; James B. Mahon, Jr., of a Wall Street brokerage house that bears his name. The ACA paper continued:

"Also there is Mr. Alexander L. Abrahams of Central Park West, an executive of the Racon Electric Company, Inc.; Mr. Merle Armitage, a Sutton Place resident and official of Cowles Publishing Co.; Mr. Harold B. Berke, another East Sider (Park Avenue, East Side, of

course) who dabbles in real estate; Mr. Martin B. Colwin, an East Side boy, too, who is president of Hardman Peck & Co.; Mr. Irving Goldstein, who prefers the view of the Hudson from his West Side skyscraper home and who is the top man in a large wholesale florist enterprise; Mr. Alfred H. Goody of deluxe University Place, a buyer for the William M. Van Buren organization.

"Also Mr. Harold Jackson, who is partial to the fine view of the East River as seen from his elegant East End Avenue apartment, and who is, by the way, president of William H. McGee & Co., a huge insurance brokerage concern, the headquarters of which occupies two full floors of a downtown skyscraper; Mr. Herman C. Mergenthaler, who has left the solid money marts and retired to his cozy little shack in exclusive Rye, N. Y.; Mr. Arthur J. Morgan, a Scarsdale resident and executive of Morgan & Brothers Storage Warehouse, one of the two biggest concerns of its kind east of the Mississippi.

"Also Mr. Eric W. Peristan, another affluent Westchesterite, who is associated with R. C. Rathbone, a Wall Street insurance company; Mr. Clinton W. Sweet, who occupies in adequate little abode in the East Eighties off Fifth and is the Mr. Sweet of the giant Sweet-Orr Co., and finally Mr. Robert W. Tyson, Jr., a substantial Scarsdale citizen who deals in gilt-edged securities.

"So they questioned the officers of ACA—and then gave their unbiased opinion."

"Brother!!!!!"

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
HAIR DRYER SPECIAL. Nationally advertised for \$17.50. Our price for one week only \$12.25. Standard Brands Distributors, 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30-minute free parking. Glt 3-7819.
(Woolen Coatings and Suits)
DRASTIC reductions woolen coatings and suits. Mill End Imports, 80 E. 11th St. Room 306.
SERVICES
(Clerical)
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE—Letters, manuscripts, meetings recorded by steno-graph, and mimeographing. Call LO 4-5539.
(Upholsterers)
GALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Conscientious attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.
MOVING AND STORAGE
SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.
EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.
MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JR 6-8800. Day-Night.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-3326
Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE
Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
At-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 1-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Silk Prints
from the collection of
FLORENZ DUCHARUE
Just Arrived
Regular \$4.95 and \$5.95
per yard — While they
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Tradition of Whitman and Neruda Carried on by Masses & Mainstream

By RICHARD O. BOYER

It has long been held that art is a weapon and so it is. But it is a weapon not cheaply bought. It must be paid for in the double currency of wisely felt experience and highly conscious skill.

Fuchik's words were purchased by his death but how tenderly he fashioned them.

Neruda's song is partly born from pain of exile but with what exquisite care his words combine. These two were there. They saw it. They felt it. And because they

Culture for peace and against McCarthyism will be the theme of Masses and Mainstream's fifth anniversary rally tomorrow evening (Friday) at Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4 St. Steve Nelson will be a featured speaker. Among outstanding cultural figures who will take part are John Howard Lawson, Mike Gold, Charles White, Yvonne Gregory, Lloyd Brown, Howard Fast, Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson. Admission is 50 cents.

felt greatly they wrought greatly and clothed their art with words worthy of the peoples' fight for peace and progress of which they are a part.

The heritage of such writers is sustained in our country by Masses & Mainstream, the Marxist cultural monthly which is currently celebrating its fifth anniversary.

Its editors know that art is a weapon but a weapon that must be lovingly wrought, pounded and shaped, polished and burnished. They know that a dull weapon will gain no field worth winning. Because they honor people they respect the words that portray them. They know, too, that truth crushed to earth may rise again but that it will not go far without a good deal of help. They know it must be accompanied by stylistic excellence and editorial proficiency and that sudden revealing flash that makes us breathe faster while horizons lift as we read some silent line of cold black type.

This is one reason why each issue of Masses & Mainstream is eagerly read from China and India to Italy, France and Poland; why each issue gives hope to the world by displaying the best in America and hope to America by offering the best in the world. Nor is it without honor in its own country. It could not be unless courage has become a stigma; unless fighting for peace and Negro liberation and the Bill of Rights has become disgrace. At least twelve of its contributing editors and writers have been sentenced to prison for political belief.

The words of Masses & Mainstream writers cannot be divorced from their deeds. It is because their deeds are brave that their words are eloquent. If a John Howard Lawson or Howard Fast writes well of art and freedom it is because he fights well for both in prison as well as out. If Steve Nelson's words arm the anti-fascist it is because he shed his blood in Spain's fight, and the workers fight against Franco.

The bourgeois defender of culture, if this is not a contradiction or anachronism, speaks from the safety of his study and in tones designed to placate J. Edgar Hoover. But V. J. Jerome, a contributing editor of the magazine, defends culture in the dock with five years of his life the penalty of his courage. It is this courage in struggle as an active participant in the peoples' fight for peace and progress, the great fight from which great art springs, that is at one and the same time the source of Jerome's theme in such a moving work as "A Lantern for Jeremy" and of the discipline that makes it art.

Nowhere is the connection be-

tween art and the peoples' fight more apparent than in the life and works of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, another contributing editor of this magazine and one of the greatest living American writers. The courage that placed him in the thick of the fight for the Negro people over the years was also the source of the will and endurance that formed his art.

The editors and contributors to Masses & Mainstream are members of a proud Republic of Letters, one which carries on its rolls great names from all the world but the greatest name is that of the people. It is the people and their surge towards peace, liberty and socialism, their fight to smash imperialism and every vestige of racism, that carries the writer forward and for the first time enables him to speak with the voice of millions.

It is the people and their struggle which is the source of the writer's strength. It is their continuing presence, and their wisdom, too, that finds a note of triumph even in Fuchik's death. The cry of the prisoner, however agonized, brings exaltation, and high resolve when it is voiced in Hikmet's words because he is

of the people and his saddest syllable has in it the promise of triumph. Even the long, long torture of a people becomes a rallying cry for liberty when Robeson sings because he and his art spring from them. And Robeson, too, is a contributing editor of Masses & Mainstream, Hikmet a contributor to its pages.

With such names upon its masthead, Masses & Mainstream may claim kinship with great fighters of the past of whom a poet has written in the magazine's pages:

"... Gravely the faces circle as they pass
Leaving the broken darkness
edged with light,
Dante and Milton, Shelley,
Whitman, Paine,
Gorky, Fuchik—they who crested
ever
The deep and bloodied waves of
man's endeavor—
And Caudwell dying on the hills
of Spain. . . .
Terror may ride the night. But
these endured.
These did not fail. Hot are their
lungs that pour
Hot breath into our breath. Bright
the subtle
Web that sparks the sharp, deep
call."

Union Defends Refregier Murals, Hits 'Self Appointed' Vandals

SAN FRANCISCO.—Branding attempts to destroy Anton Refregier's Rincon annex post office murals as "vandalism" and "an attack on organized labor," the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has called on responsible authorities to block such attacks and protect the murals.

A resolution passed unanimously by the ILWU convention last week stated:

"In 1946 Anton Refregier, a nationally famed artist, began to execute a series of mural paintings for which he had been commissioned after winning a competition with 83 other artists.

"From that day to this, Refregier's paintings of California history which may be found in the Rincon annex post office in San Francisco, have been under attack by the Hearst press and assorted reactionaries.

"The attempt to destroy these works of art represent an attack on organized labor. And the proof of this statement lies in the fact that the two panels most vigorously attacked by self-appointed censors of public art-works deal with the 1934 general strike and the struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney.

"Both these events were participated in by all workers' organizations in San Francisco and while there may be some people who would like to pretend that workers do not exist and that the record of their struggles should be suppressed, we of ILWU cannot be numbered among them.

"Independent critics with specialized knowledge, such as the directors of the San Francisco Art Association, have said that, 'artistically, these are among the most distinguished mural paintings executed in this country in the past generation.

"It is significant to us that the Congressman leading the fight to destroy Refregier's work (Rep. Hubert Scudder (R-Sebastopol)) allegedly represents a constituency that has few working-class elements.

"We put Mr. Scudder and all self-appointed vandals on notice that it is a matter of deep concern when such individuals decide that works of art belonging to the people and expressing the aspirations and struggles of the people



ANTON REFREGIER

must be stopped because the inquisitors do not like them.

"The Refregier murals not only portray our heritage but are a part of our heritage. This tenth biennial convention of the ILWU therefore demands an end to all attempts to destroy them and calls upon responsible authority to guarantee their protection and preservation from all vandals, whether wearing the cloak of public office or private interest."

A Glimpse of True German Culture April 19

"German Culture for Peace," a program to be presented on Sunday, April 19 at 8:30 p.m. at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St., NY will offer a glimpse of German cultural contributions in the struggle for peace.

One of the evening's features will be a scene from a peace play by Berthold Brecht, read by Phoebe Brand, Lou Polan and Clifford Carpenter. This play, "Mother Courage," deals with the 30-Year War in Germany and goes extensively into all the problems war imposes on human beings. It was an enormous success, both in West Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

on the scoreboard by lester rodney

Joe Black Says Mckens Got It Made

BEFORE THAT frigid opener at Brooklyn yesterday, chatted with Joe Black, who hardly suspected he would be pitching six innings before the day was over. I asked him about the dope stories that he didn't look at all like the Joe Black of last year, perhaps the hitters had caught up to him, etc.

The former all-round athlete from Morgan State laughed. "Don't ask me how I've looked," he said. "I can't tell. All I know is that it takes a while of pitching for me to get into the groove. If you ask me am I as sharp now as I was the last part of last season, the answer is heck, no. How could I be?"

"But," continued the rookie of 1952, "I'm the same pitcher. I just haven't worked so much. We have a lot of good pitchers we've been looking over and that's all to the good for the team even if I haven't worked as much as I'd like. Sunday I had a long workout and was throwing pretty good, harder and looser than any other time this spring . . . so . . ."

So he was ready to go out and hold the Pirates to two hits in six scintillating relief innings later that chilly afternoon!

About the young pitchers—whom did he fancy?

"We have three good ones," Black said, "Podres, Milliken and Mckens. . . . That Mckens, I saw him pitch a couple of years ago before he went into the army and I liked him then." (Mckens went through the spring season with the Dodgers on furlough and will be out of the Army next month.)

What's he throw? Is he fast?

"Not overpoweringly fast," Black said, "but his pitches do something. You know, the low ball sinks, the high one takes off. . . . He shook his head admiringly. "Main thing about him, though, is his attitude. He just isn't afraid of anyone or anything. Here he goes against big league hitters and he just fires his stuff right at them as if he never heard of them. I remember when I first pitched against big leaguers last spring. Gosh, I thought, 'the great Ted Williams and all them. . . . I used to pay to sit in the stands and watch them, the big league stars, and here I am throwing to them. . . . Not Mckens! They're all alike to him. A wonderful way to be."

ABOUT THE CHANGES in the Dodger team, I asked Black what he thought of Gilliam as a prospective star.

"Don't ask me what I think of Gilliam," he said with a smile, "because I'm prejudiced about him. I played ball with him in Baltimore and I always thought he was great. I mean he can do everything."

How come the Chicago Cubs dropped him unconditionally from their Springfield farm club a couple of years ago in spring training? I asked. Something wrong with that. . . .

Black didn't mince words.

"All you can say is that the Cubs couldn't have WANTED a colored player if they let Gilliam go, and that's all there is to it."

He spoke of the changes. "Now he helps the team, then on the other hand there's Billy Cox, the best fielder in baseball as far as I'm concerned, and then Jackie's our best hitter, so, well, somebody got to sit down. Cox is being a good sport about it. We're all out to win the best way we can. . . ."

FROM MONTGOMERY, Alabama, we get a description of an exhibition game between the local "Grays" of the Sally League, and the Kansas City "Blues" of the American Association Saturday night. It was the "Grays" and the "Blues" in more ways than one, since the latter had two Negro players against the lily-white Montgomery team. The pre-game story in the Montgomery paper featured the headline "Negro Players Slated to Play for Visitors" and pointed out it was a "first time."

Negro fans poured out—to cheer for Kansas City. Vic Power, the star the Yanks didn't take a look at despite his .337 average last year, played right field, and Elston Howard, another Negro outfielder, moved up this year, played left. As Kansas City won easily, Power hit a triple, walked, was robbed of at least a triple by a sensational catch, hit a home run and doubled! Howard had a walk and a single.

Bill Skowron, ex-Purdue slugger, is being converted into a 1st sacker by the Yanks. He joined Power in the awesome display of extra base clouting with two homers, a double and single. He's being talked of as a right-handed Gehrig headed for the Stadium first base spot.

Our informant thinks Skowron and Power will give Kansas City an extraordinary minor league club.

WELL, FOLKS, Milwaukee is willing to call it a season right now. They're leading the league (and in seventh heaven).

But right now, it's past haste to the Stadium for our first look at the Yanks-vs. Schantz. Something interesting about this season's beginning.

Forum Sunday on Jewish History

A forum will celebrate Jewish History Week and will mark the 10th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising this Sunday evening, at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Hershel Meyer, teacher and lecturer, will speak on "Jews of Eastern Europe: Ten Years After the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising."

Elizabeth Knight, folk singer, and Lorraine Hamberry, writer, will also be on the program.

Jefferson School Dance Saturday

To celebrate the opening of the Spring Term, the Student Council of the Jefferson School will present a dance at the School, 575 Sixth Ave., this Saturday evening. Gals

entertainment will be headed by Hope Foye, Earl Robinson, and Myer Weisse. There will also be a Latin American orchestra, and folk and square dancing.

Reception Today to Cannery Unionist

A reception in honor of Chris Mensalvas, of Seattle, president of ILWU Local 37, Alaska Cannery Workers Union, will be held today in The Library, 23 W. 28 St., from 5 to 7 p.m.

Mensalvas, who will be coming directly from the ILWU convention in San Francisco, is one of the Filipino-American victims of the Walter-McCarran Law. He was arrested in deportation proceedings during a strike.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the number, including the postal street code, or call AL 5-1954.

Investigator Challenges Ralph Cooper 'Confession'

TRENTON, N.J., April 15 (FP).—A private investigator, now writing an article on his five years of research in the world-famous Trenton Six case, has publicly challenged the recent "confession" of defendant Ralph Cooper that was supposed to "solve" the murder case.

The challenge came from Joseph L. Burtchall in an open letter to the Trenton Times and Judge Joseph Conlon, who presided at the surprise ending of the five-year-old case, which has become known as "a northern Scottsboro" frameup.

Burtchall revealed he has been "threatened by interested parties . . . concerned about the facts which my article might contain." Reviewing the court session that resulted in Cooper's suddenly abandoning his plea of innocence and accepting without a protest a six-year sentence, the investigator said:

" . . . One would get the strong impression that the proceedings were more concerned with the vindication of the prosecutor than the identity of the killer or the sentencing of a man confessing to a murder. . . . (There is) the incapable conclusion that a 'deal' was made."

Burtchall said Cooper alone and in custody of police, was faced with "the prospect of a life in prison" before he finally came into court and, "without fear of the consequences to himself . . . and under careful and appropriate questioning," decided to plead "no defense" to the charge of murdering furniture dealer William Horner. Cooper was the last of the six original defendants in jail. Four were acquitted in a second trial and Collis English, awaiting a new trial along with Cooper, died of a heart attack last Christmas. Burtchall asked the judge:

• Having in mind that every effort of the prosecutor had been to secure the death penalty for Ralph Cooper, why did you . . . fix his punishment at six years imprisonment?

• Isn't it true that Ralph



RALPH COOPER

Cooper and his attorney knew what his sentence would be IF he confessed in open court and 'vindicated the prosecutor' by implicating the other four a jury had exonerated?

• With Cooper before you, ready to confess everything in return for a sentence which (would) release him from prison almost immediately, why didn't you ask him who killed William Horner?

• Were you convinced that it was the man who died in prison, or the four who were exonerated by a jury? OR DIDN'T IT MATTER?

From his five years of close work with the case, Burtchall said, "I understand why the prosecutor (Mario Volpe) felt in need of vindication."

Culture Fights Back, 1953

Rally to Defend

V. J. Jerome

against "legal" persecution

Hear:

Royal W. France

prominent attorney and
defender of democratic
rights

Watch for further
announcements

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Max Gordon

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Question and Answer period

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MAINSTREAM

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Charles White • Yvonne

Gregory • John Howard

Lawson • Howard Fast

Jessica Smith • Herbert

Aptheker • Lloyd L. Brown

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575% Profit in 15 Years Shown By Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

TACOMA, Wash., April 15.—(FP).—Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., stockholders are doing all right, figures unearthed by International Woodworkers, CIO officials here show.

If you bought a share of Weyerhaeuser stock for \$112 in 1936 and then just sat back, here is what would have dropped in your lap:

Due to stock splits, you would now have not one but eight shares, with a market value of \$584. Since 1936 you would have received at least \$175 in dividends. Your \$112 investment now is worth \$759—a 575 percent profit in 15 years—or an average of about 40 percent a year.

Nor is Weyerhaeuser an isolated instance, the union researchers found. Take Soundview Pulp Co. (now merged with Scott Paper Co.), a share of whose stock in 1936 would have set you back \$94.

Now, thanks to stock splits, you'd have eight shares worth \$500. You would have received

\$141 in dividends. Your investment would have gained 570 percent in value, an increase of about 40 percent a year.

Puget Sound Pulp & Paper Co. is another example. In 1936 this was a small outfit, not worth more than \$5 million. An investment of \$100 then would have brought \$150 in dividends by 1951. Since 1944 alone, you would have made a profit of 277 percent.

No new money has been invested in this company since 1936. All expansion has been out of profits. In 1951 alone, profits were \$10,108,000, or more than double the original value of the company.

To sum it up, this outfit in seven years paid its stockholders 119 percent on their investment and ploughed back enough profits into the company to increase its net worth 259 percent.

The union disclosed these figures as part of its campaign to win a 22½ cent hourly increase for its non-coupon-clipping, hard-working members.

Open Drive for \$15,000 for Pittsburgh Civil Rights Fight

An emergency fund campaign for \$15,000 for the defense of Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh thought control victims was announced yesterday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. The campaign is to run through April, May and June. This sum said Patterson is the minimum needed to cover the appeal of the brutal 20 year sentence against Nelson, the defense of the Smith Act case, and the mass campaign around both.

Since a year ago, when the CRC took over the defense of these

cases, approximately \$20,000 has been raised and spent.

Patterson noted that this is the only Smith Act defense being conducted entirely by lawyers who receive no fee, but only expenses. Despite the rigid economies in legal expense, the total budget for legal and mass campaign expenses amount to about \$1,200 a week.

The \$20,000 thus far raised has come from 4,000 to 5,000 contributors, Patterson pointed out. He called on workers everywhere to contribute \$1, \$5 or \$10 to help guarantee a victory in this most crucial campaign

Crotona Park Tenants Organize To Save Homes

Tenants from the Crotona Park-Tremont area in the Bronx whose homes are in the path of the Cross-Bronx Expressway have formed the Crotona Park Tenants Committee for an Alternate Highway. The committee has embarked on a major campaign to save the homes of over 1,000 families and some 50 business establishments.

Present plans call for construction of the Expressway from Boston Road and 176 St. to Third Ave. and 175 St. Tenants received

notices from the City Planning Commission to vacate apartments in 18 months. The matter is up to the Board of Estimate, which at a recent meeting faced hundreds of tenants who protested loss of their homes. Spokesmen from the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and other civic leaders spoke in favor of the suggested alternate route which would move the highway about two city blocks, alongside Crotona Park.

Commissioner Robert Moses threatened to quit if his present plans are altered. The Board of Estimate tabled action pending a survey by the city engineers, who are due to report April 23.

N.J. Progressives Hit 15% Gift to Greedy Landlords

Special to the Daily Worker

NEWARK, April 15.—A 15 percent blanket increase in rents over June, 1950, provided in the pending Clapp rent bill, was termed "absolutely unjustified and an outright gift to greedy landlords" by Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, vice-chairman, Progressive Party of New Jersey.

In letters to Sen. W. Steelman Mathis and Assemblyman C. Clifford Thomas, majority leaders of the New Jersey legislature, Mrs. Van Orden said landlords had been "amply protected for years by the 'hardship' provisions of the Federal rent law."

The Progressive Party this week sent to more than 100 community leaders a plea for united action by tenants and civic organizations to demand amendments to the Clapp bill before it is voted on. The PP objected also to the Clapp bill's provision for rent control to be administered by single county administrators.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

BROOKLYN FREEDOM of the Press presents "The Theme Is Peace." Speakers: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Max Gordon. Thursday, April 16, 8 p.m. at the Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y. Lil Goodman, songs. Contr. 50c.

A REMINDER! Classes begin tonight and all week long for the Jefferson School's Spring Term. Don't put off registering. Do it today! Catalogs available at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

Tomorrow Manhattan

VARIETY CONCERT GROUP: Margaret McCadden, Vera Nickoloff, Zebadec Collins, Marie McBroom. By popular request repeats outstanding program—songs, dances, piano, dramatic readings! Fri., Apr. 17, 8:40 p.m. sharp. Harmony Studios, 129 W. 125th St. Suite No. 6. Donation \$1. Refreshments, Dancing.

SALUTE TO ARTISTS and writers, Musicians and Minstrel's Fifth Anniversary rally, Friday, April 17, Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. 8 p.m. Hear Steve Nelson, Mike Gold, Yvonne Gregory, Howard Fast, Charles White, V. J. Jerome, Lloyd Brown, Jessica Smith and John Howard Lawson. Music by Laura Duncan and Earl Robinson. Admission 50c.

Coming

16th ANNIVERSARY of L'Unita "del Popolo, Saturday night, April 18. At Yupp-day Hall, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. Joe Malda and Orch. Entertainment. Tickets \$1 in advance, \$1.25 at the door.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19th, German culture for Peace presents "Mother Courage," Brecht drama, featuring Phoebe Brand. Peace songs. Discussion of new German literature by Francine Bradley. At the Fraternal Clubhouse, 119 W. 46 St. Tickets \$1.50. Auspices: The German American Inc., 120 E. 16th St.

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 2:30 p.m. Last lecture in series by John H. Lawson "Theodore Dreiser" at ADP, 35 W. 94th St. SU 7-4071.

Hear Smith Act Motions Friday In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The five Smith Act defendants here will appear in Federal Court Friday to present oral arguments for dismissal of the Smith Act indictment. They will argue in Federal Judge Roy W. Harper's court, third floor, Federal Building, 12th and Markets Sts.

The defendants are: James F. Forest, his wife Dorothy Rose Forest, William Sentner, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz. Sentner is represented by attorneys Sydney L. Berger of Indiana and Robert L. Witherspoon of St. Louis.

Forest, Mrs. Forest, Manewitz and Murphy are acting as their own attorneys.

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